

"POTATO DAY" ADVOCATED BY ADMINISTRATOR

Would Have One Day Each
Week When People of
State Would Have Diet

Connecticut's Federal Food Administration is advocating a "Potato day" each week, saying that the time has come for a concerted drive on the Irish potato. Last fall the grocery trade joined hands with the Food Administration to this end, but there were complications in the crop—drought and field frosts which caused a yield of small potatoes and hurried damaged potatoes to market, putting prices below the profit point to growers in some sections, and in other places, coupled with railway congestion, putting prices too high for free consumption. Now, most of the troubles of last year's crop seem to be over. There are plenty of potatoes in most markets, with satisfactory supplies steadily coming in. We need a long, strong pull all together on potatoes—grower, grocer, and consumer all doing team work to get good potatoes to market and put them on the people's tables at reasonable prices.

A new device for selling has been worked out. The retail grocer is advised to look over his weekly schedule of deliveries, choose the day when trade is slack, make a special price on potatoes for delivery that day, and fix Potato Day in his community as a weekly event. This is an improvement over potato week and potato month, both of which concentrated too much attention upon this food at one time and led to market disturbances. One potato day each week makes no abnormal demands upon the farmer or the railroads, and so will not disturb prices or cause shortages or gluts. One potato day each week will enable the consumer to use this valuable food article as a balance in diet, and reduce the cost, and conserve wheat and meat for our fighters and the allied nations. With organized sales effort behind potatoes handled at decent profits through the entire grocery trade of the country, there will be no need for consumers storing the tubers themselves. In some ways this amounts to a form of hoarding, and disturbs the market. Potato day each week should be a fixed event, from now until the 1917 crop is eaten up next June.

MACADAM STILL POPULAR WITH ROAD BUILDERS

In spite of the reaction against macadam road construction, yet probably more money is still being put into that type of construction than into any other. But unless done in the most thorough way, with the closest attention to detail, it is good only for light traffic. Heavy trucking and fast running automobiles will break it down in a season.

The under earth must be thoroughly rolled when wet until soft spots are packed down. If any weak spot is left, the crushed stone will soon drop into it and cause holes. Side ditches and drains must be arranged to carry off moisture.

A firm form of rock must be chosen. Granite is too coarse, limestone too soft, though a small quantity of limestone is often mixed with harder rock and is useful in giving a cementing quality. Trap rock, diabase, basalt, and porphyry rocks are most favored. The crushed rock should be laid in a clean condition, so that the interstices will not be filled up by dirt that will wash down later. The rock should pack together into the smallest possible space.

The standard construction of macadam road requires four to eight inches of coarse rock for the base, and two to four inches smaller surfacing rock. The rolling must be very thorough. There is a tendency for the rolling to push the surface up into the form of waves; and some authorities urge rolling diagonally to overcome this. The road will hold only if the rock pieces, which should be sharp, are pressed down so as to interlock mechanically with each other, thus constituting a solid fabric.

The standard bladders outside of the bituminous materials are fine stone screenings and water, sand and water, limestone screenings and water and clay and water.

Officials admit that a complete shutdown of all the plants building ships may take effect unless the railroads relieve the shortage of ship plates.

Three days' suspension was the penalty drawn by the Berlin Vorkwaerts for declaring the German laborers were in agreement with the striking Austrians.

FINE FOR RHEUMATISM!

Musterole Loosens Up Those
Stiff Joints—Drives Out Pain

You'll know why thousands use Musterole once you experience the glad relief it gives.

Get a jar at once from the nearest drug store. It is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Brings ease and comfort while it is being rubbed on!

Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Millions of jars are used annually for bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frost-bitten feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia). 30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50



FUNERAL BOUQUET AND
DESIGNS
JOHN RECK & SON

POLISH, BOHEMIAN, AND SLOVAK LEADERS PIN THEIR FAITH UPON PRESIDENT WILSON AND RUSSIA

Oppressed of the Slavic Nations Look to Them to Solve
the Problems and to Achieve Freedom, Unity, and Independent Life for the Submerged People of Europe
—Leaders Express Their Faith in a Solution of Situation.

(By Natalie De Bogory)

Polish, Bohemian and Slovak leaders in statements issued yesterday affirmed their faith in the solution of the problem of freeing the subject Slavic nations through the policy formulated by President Wilson and the Bolshevik government of Russia.

Polish leaders expressed themselves as especially impressed with the fact that the bitterest enemy of the Polish race, Russia, has aligned herself with President Wilson in his demand for the reconstitution of Poland as a united and independent state.

"An international precedent has been established by the action of the Bolsheviks in demanding the freedom of Poland," said Bronislav D. Kulakowski, a prominent lawyer and editor of the "Wiel," the official organ of the Polish National Defense Committee.

"We have been fighting autocratic Russia and the czar for centuries, and now is the first time in our history that the Russian government is fighting for our rights. Even if the weakness of the Russian army prevents a satisfactory solution of the question of the Poles, a great step forward will have been taken, for the Polish question is placed outside the sphere of discussion and sentimental vapors on the firm basis of international law."

"The whole question was approached purposely on a basis by the government of Milukoff. The solution of the Polish question was left in the hands of the Russian Constituent Assembly. A common army with Russia was also forced upon us."

"Whatever the faults of the Lenin government, at least there can be no doubt that it has shattered all ties with imperialism. This is shown by the demand made upon the German government at Brest-Litovsk that all nations be granted freedom and that foreign armies be withdrawn from Poland and Lithuania."

"We Poles were not surprised by this stand, for we have known Lenin's point of view for many years. Lenin has visited Poland many times and has studied our problems. He became convinced of the justice of our demands for a free, autonomous and independent Poland, and never hesitated to write and speak about the issue. As a matter of fact when war was declared he was arrested in Cracow by the Austrians as a Russian spy, and it was only the vigorous defense of him as a Russian revolutionist on the part of many prominent Poles which finally freed him."

"It has been his belief in unlimited freedom that has led to the disorganization of the army. His aim is a world revolution, with which he is now engaged in Germany."

"I never met him, though I was actively engaged in defending the Polish revolution of 1901. Over 400 cases were handled by me in Warsaw, and it was only when friends warned me of impending arrest that I escaped to America. But I was at the University of Petrograd with his brother, Lullianov, who was hanged for attempting upon the life of the Czar Alexander III, in 1887. He was a particularly fine, inquisitive man, and on the eve of his execution, when his mother and sister begged him to sign a petition to the czar which would have liberated him, he refused to do so, and preferred the gallows to dishonor. They are a family of zealots."

"Whatever the mistakes committed by the Bolsheviks, they have played an important part in modern history toward the establishment of democracy. President Wilson expressed a correct appreciation of them in his speech. It is sufficient to compare his statement to that of Lloyd George to understand why all the suppressed nations, and especially Poland, have declared the leadership of America as the essential condition for the establishment of justice in Europe."

"We Poles have always feared that Poland would become the object of bargaining at the forthcoming peace conference. The significant words uttered by President Wilson on January 22, 1917, brought an echo from Europe, and the publication of the secret negotiations by the Bolsheviks showed that there was cause for our fears."

"But the Russian revolutionists have put the question clearly, in accord with the guiding principle of President Wilson. Our great poet, Mickiewicz, made the statement years ago that of the three oppressors of Poland, Russia would be the first to regret and amend."

"It was in Poland that the first international agreement was drawn up in the fourteenth century, when the union between that country and Lithuania was consummated. The principle of the free with the free, and equals with equals was then announced, and we have lived to see the expression of the same thought by the President of the United States. I think that we will soon see the establishment of Mittel-Europa, without Germany; but for such an outcome all peoples must be free and independent, and the Polish question will have to be settled to our satisfaction."

"Lenin and President Wilson have expressed support of the same principle, with the difference that President Wilson will succeed and Lenin will fail," said Alexander Dembski, publisher and owner of the "Polish Daily Telegram."

"Lenin has attacked the problem of the freedom of small nations only theoretically, although the principle is being applied to Russia at the present time. But President Wilson has brought the weight of an organized nation to sustain the principle. In an incredibly short time the United States has organized an efficient army. The business and organizing genius of America have shown themselves by the manner in which the army is being placed on a working basis."

"We also have Bolsheviks in Poland, but they were opposed to the principle of Polish independence. Under the influence of Lenin they have changed their point of view."

"Lenin's great contribution to mankind is the final destruction of imperialism. But, being a fanatic, he has missed his opportunity for constructive work, and for this reason, he is doomed to failure."

"He counted too much upon the strength of German Socialists, thinking that they would rise and declare their disapproval of Junkerism. German centralization, however, did not result from a revolution, but was brought about by the power of Prussia. As a result it has been imbued with militarism, which is difficult to eradicate."

"It is our duty to uphold and help the President in all ways, for it is toward him that we must look for the solution of our Polish problem."

"The Bolshevik government is the only government which has clearly expressed itself in favor of a free and independent Bohemia," said B. G. Gregor, editor of the "Hlas Lidu," the largest Bohemian paper in the East, and son of Dr. Edward Gregor, leader of the Bohemians in the Austrian parliament. "Last Sunday, at a meeting held in Prague by Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian representatives, a resolution was passed demanding an independent Bohemian republic. Our leaders see real strength in the Bolsheviks, knowing well their progressive and fair ideals, and they are being influenced by them."

"Bohemia has been struggling for emancipation from Austria, and her aim had been to have a Russian or entente protectorate established. On January 22, 1917, President Wilson declared himself for an independent Bohemia, but now both he and Lloyd George make mention only of the autonomous development of the nationalities in Austria-Hungary. We have been surprised by this change, but it is explicable. Allied diplomats cannot express their sympathy openly, for they do not wish to hurt the feelings of the Austrian government. They still hope for a rupture between Austria and Germany."

"The suppressed nations are promised the autonomy in the hope that having once obtained it they will continue the struggle and gain more than independence by their own efforts. President Wilson has always helped us in our national aspirations, and I do not doubt that we can always depend on his moral support."

"The principles of the Bolsheviks are influencing the whole world. I believe, knowing the sincerity of their views, that they will never be traitors to the Slavs. Their recognition by the allies would help Russia a great deal, as well as the allies themselves, for that is the only way in which the radical changes planned by them could be retarded and their activities could then be directed into channels of moderate revolution. That we are facing a world revolution I do not doubt."

"The war will end either with the disruption of Austria or with the defeat of America," said the Rev. Christopher L. Orbach, editor and president of the "Daily Slovak-American," the biggest Slovak daily in the East. "Only I don't believe that the United States can be beaten. Even when the country was poor and small it won every war, and I firmly believe that it will help to win this struggle, too."

"There must be a complete disruption of Austria-Hungary, for it is through her assistance that the Berlin-Bagdad plan is possible. She is Germany's tool in this scheme, and her mere existence will be a menace to the freedom and democracy of the world. Austria is simply the name given to a number of oppressed Slavonic nations held together by the common yoke of common sorrows, and for that reason she must not exist after the war."

"The autonomy mentioned by President Wilson in his recent speech practically stands for liberation. In any case I doubt that we Slovaks have sufficiently proven or had the opportunity to show that what we want is independence, and that should we get it we would know what to do with it."

"A declaration for our independence would only act as provocation to Germany, under whose heel Austria is now being ground. I stated in Berlin at the beginning of the war that he would fight until the last German and the last German horse are dead. We must take this statement into serious consideration."

"I feel satisfied that Austria will not desert Germany, and that we will have to fight for our freedom against imperialism of the Hohenzollerns."

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AMUSEMENTS

Poli's
T O - D A Y

POPULAR BROADWAY STARS
OFFERING

Cranberries
A Delightful Episode of City and Country Life Visualized in Comic-Dramatic Perfection

Dillon & Parker
Comedy Song and Dance

Kasting Keys
World's Most Illusive Display

HUMAN CLAY
WITH
MOLLIE KING
One of Broadway's Favorites
6-REELS-6
A Story of Redemption

Georgie Jessel
The Young Jester
Most Marvelous Illusion

Kalmo & Co.
Direct From "Colonial"

ANIMATED NEWS—NEW—NOVEL

Keeney's Empire TODAY AND TOMORROW

A tense drama of love and laughter
Jesse Lasky
presents
George Beban
in "Jules of the Strong Heart"

By William Merriam Rouse
Scenario by Harvey F. Thew
and Frank X. Farnigan
Directed by Donald Crisp

GEORGE BEBAN'S GREATEST
SCREEN CHARACTERIZATION

"THE PRIDE OF THE EAST SIDE"

HIPPODROME
THEATRE

Stratford Avenue, Corner Wilmet and Carroll Avenues

TONIGHT
Special Select Feature
THE STAR OF STARS
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
In Her Greatest Screen Production
"MAGDA"
A pictorial version of Herman Sudermann's stirring dramatic success. A true story—masterpiece

NUMEROUS OTHER CINEMA PLAYS
headed by Wm. S. Hart in a two part Western drama

TOMORROW
DUSTIN FARNUM
—in—
North of Fifty-Three

BENEFIT CONCERT
AT
POLI'S THEATRE
Sun. Afternoon, Jan. 27
Under Auspices of Ladies' of Charity, St. Vincent de Paul.

PRICES, RESERVED SEATS, \$1.50 AND \$1
OTHER SEATS.....50c AND 25c
A 23 u *

TWO BIG HOLIDAY DANCES
Colonial Ball Room, Fairfield Avenue
MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JANUARY 28
2:30 to 6—7:30 to 10.
McEnelly Singing Orchestra
Admission 35 Cents.
A 23 u *

There was a rumor in financial circles that the Corsair, famous yacht of the late J. P. Morgan, now a gunboat, had sunk a submarine.

Victims on the United States ship Michigan who were killed by the falling of one of the masts will be buried with full naval honors.

Ten billion dollars must be raised before June 30, 1918, Secretary McAdoo declared, in a statement before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

There are about 20,000,000 persons or organizations paying incomes to others of more than \$500, the Bureau of Internal Revenue estimates.

AMUSEMENTS

PLAZA
Friday and Saturday

Mme. Olga Petrova
The Universal Popular Screen
Celebrity in Her First
Petrova Picture

THE DAUGHTER OF DESTINY
Every Scene a Thrill of Excitement

WHEN A MAN MARRIES
Vaudeville's Latest and Most Laughable Production of Farce
TWENTY MINUTES OF JOY

JACK GEORGE & CO.
In a Black-Face Laughing Vehicle

HOWARD & SCOTT
Songs and Dance

JACK ONRI
With His Devilsticks

Three Shows Daily—2, 6:15, 8:30

She'll Pack Them To The Roof At Every Show!

AT THE NEW
Lyric
THEATRE BEAUTIFUL

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK

"THE GIRL OUTSIDE"
Merriest Comedy of the Day

NEXT WEEK
"CAPTAIN KIDD JR."
A Comedy With a Thrill

CLAN CAMPBELL
NO. 24, O. S. C.
Will Celebrate the 159th Anniversary of the Birth of
ROBERT BURNS
By Giving a
GRAND CONCERT
AT THE CASINO,
STATE ST.
Friday, Jan. 25th, 7:45 P. M.
A 23 b *

ALL-STAR BOXING EXHIBITION
Tuesday, Jan. 29
CASINO, STATE ST.
Bridgeport

Star Bout, 15 Rounds
160 Pounds at 3 O'Clock
HARRY GREB
of Pittsburgh, Pa.
VS.
ZULU KID
of New York.

Second Star Bout, 10 Rounds
135 Pounds at 3 O'Clock
LOUIS BOGASH
of Bridgeport
VS.
AL THOMAS
of New York

Third Star Bout, 10 Rounds
JOHNNY MARTIN
of New Haven
VS.
YOUNG EDDY
of Greenwich

PARK NOW
TEL. 3000

TODAY & TOMORROW
Evenings at 8 P. M.
DAILY MATINEES

JAS. E. COOPER'S
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
With That Funny Italian and Blackface Laugh Maker
FRANK HUNTER
All Star Cast, and a Bewitching Chorus of Burlesque Beauties
NOTE—The audience is requested at all times to assist the management in terminating all evening performances at 10:30, as requested by the officials.

MONDAY, MAT. & EVE., JANUARY 28
AT 8 P. M.
AUGUSTUS PITOU PRESENTS THE ACTOR SINGER FISKE O'HARA
In the New Comedy
THE MAN FROM WICKLOW—By Anna Nichols
HEAR O'HARA'S NEW SONGS

PRICES:.....MAT. 25c TO \$1.00
EVE. 25c TO \$1.50

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